

ARE BEER AND LIGHT WINES TO BE ENCOURAGED AS AGAINST THE STRONGER DISTILLED LIQUORS?

BY J. B. DUNN, D.D.

THE theory that the use of beer and light wines will diminish drunkenness and tend to wean men from the use of the stronger liquors is not a new one. Upon this theory it was that the early temperance reformers begun the movement, but they quickly found out that the drinking of beer and wine only led up to the use of the more fiery liquors. They found also that as the drinking of beer and wines increased, crime and pauperism and drunkenness increased, and that to do effective work their pledge must prohibit the use of fermented liquors, wines, and cider, as well as the distilled liquors.

But a new generation has sprung up that know not the fathers, and the old exploded theory is revived, and pushed to the front by its advocates with an urgency and persistence that would be commendable in a better cause. Their plea is, that these beverages are harmless and wholesome, that their use will tend to wean men from the use of the stronger liquors; also, that in beer and wine drinking countries intemperance is comparatively rare. To prove the utter fallacy of such a plea is the object of this paper.

I. As to the wholesomeness or harmlessness of beer. Take the following testimonies of authorities by no means prejudiced or fanatical. Medical science and experience have demonstrated beyond controversy that alcohol, in quantities conventionally deemed moderate, is inimical to the healthy human system, no matter whether it be in wine, beer, or whiskey. Concerning beer and disease, the *Quarterly Journal of Inebriety*, a purely scientific rather than philanthropic journal, says:

"The constant use of beer is found to produce a species of degeneration of all the organism, profound and defective fatty deposits, diminished circulation, conditions of congestion and perversion of functional activities, local inflammations of both the liver and the kidneys are constantly present."

It adds: "In appearance the beer-drinker may be the picture of health, but in reality he is most incapable of resisting disease."

The brewers, in their beer literature, undertake to show that the men in their employ demonstrate the wholesomeness of the beer, which they consume in large quantities, by their healthy condition. Quite the contrary is the testimony of disinterested physicians of large experience and observation.

The distinguished Sir Astley Cooper declared, as the result of his ex-

perience in Guy's Hospital, that "the beer-drinkers from the London breweries, though presenting the appearance of rugged health, were the most incapable of all classes to resist disease, that trifling injuries among them were liable to lead to the most serious consequences, and that so prone were they to succumb to disease that they would sometimes die from gangrene in wounds as trifling as the scratch of a pin." And the celebrated Dr. Edmunds declares that the diseases of beer-drinkers are always of a dangerous character, and that such persons can never undergo the most trifling operation with the security of the temperate.

This is disinterested and trustworthy testimony, and is corroborated by the most eminent physicians in America. A few years ago the *Toledo Blade* published a series of interviews with leading physicians not known as specially interested in temperance, but physicians of large experience in dealing with beer-drinkers in their professional practice. These interviews, as a whole, present a very striking and powerful array of most convincing medical and scientific testimony against beer as a prolific source of disease, especially of dangerous kidney and liver trouble and of inebriety. The value of such testimony is enhanced by the fact that Toledo is essentially a beer-drinking city; that the German population is very large; that it has five of the largest and most extensive breweries in the country; and that there is probably more beer drunk there in proportion to the population than in any city of the United States.

These remarkable medical interviews may be summed up in the words of one of the physicians: "Beer-drinkers are absolutely the most dangerous class of subjects that a surgeon can operate upon. Every surgeon dreads to have anything to do with them."

In a line with this testimony of physicians, is the declaration of the president of one of the largest life insurance companies of the United States (Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company). Referring to beer, this gentleman says:

"I protest against the notion so prevalent and so industriously urged that beer is harmless and a desirable substitute for the more concentrated liquors. What beer may be and what it may do in other countries and climates, I know not from observation. That in this country and climate its use is an evil only less than the use of whiskey, if less on the whole—that its effect is only longer delayed, not so immediately and obviously bad, its incidents not so repulsive, but destructive in the end,—I have seen abundant proof." He then gives numerous instances to confirm his statement.

In a line with this statement is the action taken by the Northwestern Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, whose directors are wealthy men, residents of that city, where it is said the best lager-beer is brewed that is brewed in America, and who are in a position to know all about the healthfulness and harmlessness of lager-beer, as seen in its influence upon all employed in its manufacture. Two years ago the Northwestern Life Insurance Company came to the conclusion that, for the protection of its own business, it could no longer grant a life insurance policy to a lager-beer brewer, to his clerk, to his book-keeper, or to any man employed in a lager-beer brewery. Why? "Because," say the directors, "our statistics show that

our business has been injured by the shortened lives of men who drink lager-beer." And so generally have other Life Insurance companies discriminated against beer-drinkers as extra hazardous risks, that a conference of brewers was recently held in a Western city to make special arrangements for insuring their own lives and those of their beer-drinking companions.

What an argument against indulging in beer.

The *Scientific American*, which cannot be accused of fanaticism, says: "It is our observation that beer-drinking in this country produces the very lowest kind of inebriety, closely allied to criminal insanity. The most dangerous class of ruffians in our large cities are beer-drinkers."

The Rev. Dr. John Todd, of Pittsfield, Mass., though summoned by the License party to testify on their behalf before the Massachusetts Legislative Committee of 1867, made this confession concerning the beer-drinkers of Pittsfield: "I wish to say in regard to beer, that, while I think it not as intoxicating as other drinks, it demoralizes awfully." And Oliver Dyer, whose remarkable opportunities for observation in New York City adds weight to his testimony, says, in a magazine article:

"I wish to mention what seems to me to be a general fallacy, to wit, that lager-beer is an utterly harmless beverage, and that substitution of it for whiskey is a great gain. So far as my observation goes, I am satisfied that a German, with his brain soaked so stolidly in lager-beer, is as bad a brute as an Irishman with his brain set on fire with whiskey. The paroxysm of the whiskey-fired brain is more violent while it lasts, but the brutality of the beer-soaked brain is more stolid and enduring."

The claim that beer is a healthy drink, even beer-drinkers are coming to recognize as the greatest of delusions. "Do you know," says the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, holding up his glass, and looking through the amber-hued liquid, "that there is not a thought in a hogshead of beer; that there is not an idea in a whole brewery? I mean," continued the Civil Service Reformer, "that nothing of merit was ever written under the inspiration of lager-beer. It stupefies without invigorating, and its effect upon the brain is to stagnate thought." And Mr. Roosevelt is not a temperance reformer. Yet brewers declare that the use of beer is an incentive to intellectual thought!

Beer a harmless beverage! Judge White, of Pittsburgh, says: "From thirteen years' experience in the Criminal Courts, I am thoroughly convinced that there are far more evils resulting from the use of beer than from whiskey in this country." While the Chief of Police of Boston, in his report for 1872, asserts upon the best of evidence, that many do get drunk upon beer, and not only that, but that "the 'beer-drunk' is the worst drunk of all."

Upon this point our enemies are by no means silent. "It is notorious," says *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, "that our brewers seldom drink their own beer or the product of any other brewery. At the places which they frequent, and at which they take their meals, or at public picnics and summer-nights festivals, which are attended by brewers, it is generally noticed that those men drink anything but beer. If beer is healthy, why

do our brewers refuse to drink beer?" And the President of the National Distillers' and Liquor-Dealers' Protective Association, in arguing in favor of a uniform license fee, maintained that there was as much evil resulting from the beer traffic as from the traffic in distilled liquors. "Beer," he said, "was drunk for its alcoholic effect. It was a slow, insidious intoxicant."

Listen next to the testimony of brewers themselves. One of the largest and wealthiest in New Jersey, who had amassed, it is said, through the business, a fortune of over half a million in less than twenty-five years, came to the conclusion that his business was wrong, and that to continue in it would simply be to outrage his conscience, so he abandoned it. He did not sell his business. He stopped it, and gave the following explanation of his conduct: "My action is not the result of religious excitement or conversion, but a conviction of what was my duty. I suppose that a good many Germans will take offence at what I have done; and I am very sorry. The brewers, too, will be offended; but, once convinced, as I am, that intemperance is the greatest curse of the world, I shall never again have anything to do with beer-making."

Now for the confession of one who was for many years America's greatest brewer. Shortly after the great fire in Chicago, at a meeting of a hundred or more gentlemen, former residents of the North Side, where wide tracts of the beautiful lake shore had for years been ruined for homes or investment by the great breweries of that quarter, William Lill, a citizen of large wealth, whose thirty years' experience as a brewer had placed him confessedly at the head of his guild in the Northwest, was among the speakers. The question being upon the rebuilding of the breweries, Mr. Lill said that he should never build nor own another brewery. It was a business that demoralized both master and man. He had found it impossible to keep sober men on his premises. It was a manufactory of drunkards in constant operation; and the curse began in the brewery itself, where every man was a beer-barrel in the morning and a barrel of beer at night. He would have no more of it. He would be content to make less money in some other way.

At this point an old acquaintance in the audience called out, "Lill, what are we to do for that excellent ale of yours?" Mr. Lill answered, "Do without, and be the better for it."

What do the advocates of beer say to this revelation? It is no new discovery that the beer-saloon is one of the principal stations and ticket-offices on the Black Valley Railroad; but there is great value in this confirmation of the fact from one whose experience covers thirty years in a great brewery establishment.

Can that beverage, the manufacture of which demoralizes both master and man, be either harmless or wholesome?

II. Next, consider the plea that the use of beer and wine weans men from the use of the stronger liquors. Nothing can be more fallacious; the very opposite is the fact: their use but creates an appetite for the more fiery drinks. The issue is not what some papers writing in the interest of the brewers say, "*beer versus brandy, wine versus whiskey*." There is no such issue. It is, and has always been, *beer and brandy, wine and whiskey*.

They are not at all antagonists. They are, on the contrary, partners. To change the figure, beer and light wines are "the devil's kindling-wood for stronger drinks." By creating and educating the appetite, they prepare the way for the consumption of distilled spirits, and tend most certainly to intemperance, crime, and drunkenness.

The drink-school is graded, beer-guzzling and winebibbing being the primary departments; passing from the use of beer to brandy and from wine to whiskey is but the devil's promotion from one school of vice to another. The claim that beer and wine displace the stronger liquors is utterly false. The alcohol in beer and wine is as dangerous and poisonous as in brandy and whiskey. When Horace Greeley was at the head of the *N. Y. Tribune*, a vigorous article from his pen appeared one morning in that paper, urging young men to avoid the tempter in whatever form he might appear, whether as punch or bitters, as sherry or Madeira, as hock or claret, as Heidsieck or champagne. The young men on the editorial staff, who knew more about such liquors than their chief, greeted Mr. Greeley uproariously when he appeared at the office, and with infinite glee pointed out to him that Heidsieck was not a different wine, but only a particular brand of champagne. As the laugh rang round the room, Mr. Greeley, who, as his opponents usually found, was quite able to hold his own, leaned with his shoulder against the wall, looking benignly at the laughing chorus, and when it became quiet he said: "Well, boys, I guess I'm the only man in this office that could have made *that* mistake"; and then added: "It don't matter what you call him, champagne, or Heidsieck, or absinthe, he's the same old devil."

Notwithstanding the use of distilled liquors has become fearfully prevalent in all beer-drinking and wine-growing countries, there still are found those posing as friends of temperance who advocate the licensing of places for the sale of "beer and wine only," as a remedy for intemperance. Dr. Chas. A. Story, of Chicago, in his admirable treatise on "Alcohol, its Nature and Effects," in illustrating the folly of such a course, tells the story of a woman who urged her husband to sell their old dog, or give him away, or kill him, as she could not bear the sight of a dog. One night he came home, and said: "Wife, I've sold that old dog!" "Have you? Good, good! I'm awful glad of it! What did you get for him?" "I got ten dollars." "Did you? Good! I'm so glad you've sold him. Did you get your pay?" "Yes, but not in money." "Not in money! What did you get for pay?" "I took it in pups at two dollars apiece!"

So with a town that grants license for the sale of "beer and wine only," they have sold one dog, but they have got five instead.

III. Next, it is said that intemperance is comparatively rare in beer-drinking and wine-producing countries. This is fallacy number three. That such countries are cursed by intemperance and the long train of evils that follow in its wake is susceptible of the clearest proof.

What of Germany? Where, the editor of the *Chicago Tribune* says, "Drunkenness is so rare and so infrequent that it may be said not to exist." "No drunkenness among the Germans," says that editor. Let us see.

Prof. W. F. Warren, who resided seven years in Germany, in his testi-

mony before the Legislative Committee of Massachusetts, in 1867, said of the students in the Universities of Berlin and Halle: "One-third of the students are once a week what you would call drunk. As regards the people, I can only say, that during the last five years drunken people have gone past my house, I suppose every evening, sometimes boisterously drunk, and sometimes reelingly drunk." And the N. Y. *Independent*, commenting upon the statement of an American lady resident in Berlin, that "there is a great deal of drunkenness here as well as with us," quotes from a medical periodical of high reputation, significant statistics which show that the extensive use of intoxicating drinks is doing Germany an immense harm, and to the effect that "in Germany no less than ten thousand people die of *delirium tremens* every year; that of the male prisoners in the country over 75 per cent. are constant drinkers; of the female prisoners over 50 per cent. indulge constantly."

In *Scribner's Monthly*, an article appeared some years ago from the pen of William Wells, Esq., entitled "Low Life in Berlin," which is a striking comment upon the assumption that beer in Germany is a public blessing—a blessing (?) which should be still more widely extended in this country. In this article Mr. Wells says:

"If the school of social philosophers who argue so pleasantly about the influence of beer and wine in making a people temperate, will visit a few of the most notorious of the beer and wine cellars of the German metropolis, we will guarantee a change of front in their position in regard to this momentous question. The curse of Berlin is its ten thousand beer and wine cellars. Many of these are the retreats of the lowest species of vice and degradation, and the resorts of criminals in all stages of depravity."

Of Belgium, pre-eminently a beer country, a recent writer in a California paper says:

"Belgium appears to be the headcentre of drunkenness and drunken poverty and misery. It is a little country, about twice the size of Los Angeles county, and has 5,500,000 people. The drink is beer, wine, and gin. In the year 1850 there were 53,097 dram-shops; in 1870 there were 100,753; in 1875 there were 125,000; and in 1888 there were 140,000, more than half as many as in the whole United States. One dram-shop for every forty-four of the population, old and young!"

In 1876 the writer was some time in Belgium. The workmen came on board ship to work every day loaded with private bottles of gin, in addition to the demijohns brought by their boss. In a gang of twenty-five to thirty-five men one was detailed about all the time to serve out gin to the rest. Every day one or two men would be stretched out drunk and asleep somewhere, and there were a good many men more or less drunk always. When this was complained of, the merchants said: Yes, we know it, it is always so, and we cannot help it. We have to give them gin right along or they would not work at all.

Yet in the face of these facts, a Boston physician declares the Germans to be the greatest benefactors of our country by bringing to us their beer.

How about the wine-producing countries? What of France? The distinguished American author, Cooper, wrote from Europe: "I came to

Europe under the impression that there was more drunkenness among us than in any other country, England, perhaps, excepted. *A residence of six months in Paris changed my views entirely.* I have taken unbelievers with me into the streets, and have never failed to convince them in the course of an hour." Horace Greeley, writing from Paris, says: "That wine will intoxicate—does intoxicate—that there are confirmed drunkards in Paris, and throughout France, is notorious and undeniable." Hon. Caleb Foote, of Salem, Mass., writing from Paris to his son, Rev. H. M. Foote, of King's Chapel, Boston, said: "Persons here, who have been for years familiar with Paris, tell me there is a vast amount of drunkenness here, and they have seen enough to make them deny *in toto* the theory that the people of wine-producing countries are sober." The late Rev. Dr. E. N. Kirk, of Boston, who was for some time pastor of the American Chapel, Paris, says: "I never saw such systematic drunkenness as I saw in France. The French go about it as a business. I never saw so many women drunk." Robert Tomes, American Consul at Rheims, in his book, "The Champagne Country," says: "I have never beheld a coarser scene of debauch than was openly exhibited at Rheims night after night, during the carnival, at the theatre, in the *cafés*, and in the streets, where both sexes, whether disguised or not, put no restraint upon their tongues, gestures, or conduct. A rabid thirst for champagne, hot punch, and other strong drinks prevailed, and every one seemed eager to reach intoxication as the *summum bonum*. Success crowned their efforts, and *universal drunkenness prevailed.*"

France a temperance country! The claim is preposterous.

But it may be said, this is the testimony of Americans who know little about it. Well, let us hear the testimony of some of France's near neighbors, the English. John Plummer, an Englishman, writing from Paris to an English paper, says: "During the few weeks preceding Lent, Paris presents a picture of drunkenness almost unparalleled. The infamous orgies of which many of the *cafés* and *cabarets* are then the scene, are of an almost incredible nature. . . . It is lust and drunkenness in their foulest aspect." While Charles Dickens says: "The wine-shops of France breed, in a physical atmosphere of malaria, and a moral pestilence of envy and vengeance, the men of crime and revolution."

But it may be said the Englishman is prejudiced. Well, what of the Frenchman? King Louis Philippe told Mr. E. C. Delavan that "wine was the curse of France," that he wished every grape-vine was destroyed. And the Count de Montalembert said, in the National Assembly of France, "Where there is a wine-shop, there are elements of disease and the frightful source of all that is at enmity with the interests of the workman."

Another prominent Frenchman, M. Jules Simon, writing in the *de Travail*, describes the drunken scenes in the cabarets of France among men as disgusting. And of women he says: "Even in France there are towns where women rival men in habits of intoxication. At Lille, at Rouen, there are some women so saturated with it that their infants refuse to take the breast of a sober woman."

As overwhelming is the testimony of French editors. A French magazine, called *The Work-a-Day World of France*, says: "Drunkenness is the

beginning and end of life in the great French industrial centres. There are manufacturing towns (Lille, for instance) where the women have followed the example of the men, and have added drunkenness to their other vices. It is estimated that at Lille *twenty-five out of every one hundred men, and twelve out of every one hundred women, are confirmed drunkards.*"

The *Le Petit Journal* of Paris, in describing the "Drink Scourge" of France, says: "The money-box of the liquor-seller swallows up, sou by sou, the wages that formerly, in the form of silver pieces, were hidden away in some corner of the clothes-press, to be brought out when enough was accumulated to buy a little piece of ground. In the villages the women are reduced, like the wives of workmen in the towns, to haunt the doors of the drink-shop in order to rescue the bread of their children from the alcoholic gulf." In the same strain the *Constitutional*, a Paris paper, has an editorial. It says: "It is unanimously admitted that the habit of drunkenness has increased in France year by year since the beginning of the century. . . . The tavern is a school of vice. It is from there that nearly all criminals emerge, and it is there that the great army of thieves and malefactors finds recruits. The French race is deteriorating. Men begin with wine; soon the palate is pallid, and asks for stronger excitement. Alcohol is taken. In forty years the consumption of alcohol has tripled in France." Of late years the drinking habit has increased so largely that statesmen and publicists are appalled by the problem which is presented thereby. Alcohol insanity has more than doubled in fifteen years.

As with France, so with Switzerland, another noted wine-growing country. The testimony is all one way. Take the testimony of one who spent several years among the cantons. In a letter to Dr. J. G. Holland, he says: "I have seen more drunkenness here than in any country I have visited, not even excepting England and the United States." Dr. Holland himself, writing from Switzerland, says: "Cheap wine is not the cure for intemperance. The people here are as intemperate as in America." Rodolph Rey, in a book entitled *Geneves, et Les Rives der Leman*, says: "Drunkenness is the bleeding (saignant) plague (or wound) of the Vaudois. This vice makes cruel ravages." Again, "Drunkenness is the curse of the country." Henry G. Carey, Esq., Professor of Music, says that at a musical festival which he attended in Switzerland, three or four hundred musicians being present, "a large proportion of them were drunk, a great many of them dead drunk, quite a number of them fighting drunk, and more of them reelingly drunk."

Yet, in view of such testimony there are those who still prate about the temperance and sobriety of wine-growing countries, and urge the cultivation of the grape in our country for the manufacture of wine in the interests of temperance. But the experiment in California proves the contrary. Already she has achieved notoriety as a wine-making State, and her wines are found in almost every market, and the same sad results as witnessed in France and Switzerland are to be seen here, and strikingly confirms our assertion that the theory of banishing intemperance by the general use of wine is a delusion and a snare. Rev. Dr. Stone, who went from the Park

St. Church, Boston, to San Francisco, with the strong hope that the manufacture of native wines and their introduction into general use would crowd out the gross strong liquors and diminish intemperance, very soon was forced to say, "*I am now fully convinced that this hope was groundless and delusive.*" He also declared that in the wine-growing districts intemperance was on the increase, extending even to the youth of both sexes, and added: "There is no way but to take ground against the production of grapes for all such manufacture. This touches a very large and growing pecuniary interest, and will provoke strenuous opposition; but we must save this State, if it can be done, from such investment of capital and labor, and from the unavoidable result of drunkenness, profligacy, and crime."

Rev. Dr. Patterson, of San Francisco, after showing that, in the wine-producing districts of Europe, the people soon pass from the use of wine to distilled spirits, says: "The same results are apparent in the wine-growing districts of California. In one wine-growing village of 800 inhabitants there are nine saloons. There is more brandy-drinking and drunkenness of young men upon brandy in our wine-growing districts than in San Francisco. The notion of substituting wine for brandy or whiskey is all a delusion."

The editor of the *Rescue*, a California paper, writes: "Wine-making as an element of wealth, has proved a delusion and a snare—it has paved the way to poverty and drunkenness only." And the editor of the *Pacific*, in an article on native wines, says: "Nearly the whole crop is turned into wine. The effect of this wine-making is beginning to tell disastrously on large numbers of those engaged in it. . . . Wine is not strong enough, and brandy is substituted, and the man becomes a drunkard. This wine-making is becoming the very curse of California."

In addition to these experiments of other countries, there is one more remarkable experiment to which we would call attention in the hope of dispelling the delusive theory of substituting beer and wine for the stronger drinks, in the interest of temperance. I refer to that very sad mistake made by the Parliament of Great Britain in 1830, when it passed "An Act to permit the general sale of beer and cider by retail in England." By this act any householder could, on giving bonds and sureties, and paying two guineas, obtain a license to sell beer, and on the payment of one guinea obtain a license to sell cider. Then, as now, it was claimed that this would provide for all a more wholesome beverage, that it would diminish drunkenness, and greatly lessen the consumption of stronger alcoholic liquors. Never was there, however, a greater miscalculation. Within a fortnight of its enactment, Sidney Smith, who had urged the passage of the measure, said: "The new Beer Bill has begun its operations. *Everybody is drunk.* Those who are not singing are sprawling. The sovereign people are in a beastly state!" And within a short time abundant and conclusive evidence was found going to show that many, very many who were previously sober and industrious were made drunkards. Many women had become tipplers, and the beer-houses, as might have been expected, were but nurseries of drunkenness, shameless prostitution, and crime, and in a few years, the very men who, from good motives, but with mistaken judgment,

advocated and voted for the measure, took steps to secure its repeal, which they finally accomplished, but not until a vast injury, from which the English nation has not yet recovered, had been done.

If the friends of temperance would save this nation from repeating such consummate, suicidal folly, they must inaugurate a more definite and more effective crusade against beer and wine manufacture. Already these interests have grown to colossal proportions.

Consider the large and increased proportions which wine-making assumes in this country. In 1840 the consumption of wines in the United States was 4,873,096 gallons; in 1890, 28,956,981 gallons. During the latter year (1890) the capital invested in vineyards and wine-cellars in the United States amounted to over \$155,000,000, while some 400,000 acres were planted in vineyards, an increase in ten years of some 200,000 acres. California alone had 150,000 acres in vineyards and \$78,000,000 invested in wine-making.

The magnitude of the work and the obstacles the friends of temperance have to overcome will be better understood by a glance at the marvellous increase of late years in the consumption of beer and the power of the brewers. In 1840 the consumption of malt liquors was, in gallons, 23,310,843; fifty years afterwards, in 1890, the consumption was 855,792,335 gallons.

As a result of this growth of the beer interest, brewers who a quarter of a century ago were small capitalists, are now millionaires, some of them many times millionaires. This financial success has made them arrogant and autocratic. This is very noticeable in the realm of politics. Here they have for some time been able to exert a controlling influence—altogether disproportionate to their numbers—in Federal, State, and municipal legislation. This has been, and continues to be possible, because, *first*, of their unity of purpose and action, subordinating everything to the beer interest; and *second*, by their arbitrary and dictatorial control of the beer-saloons of the large cities, of which they are for the most part the real capitalists and owners. These beer-saloons are used for the brewers as so many political club-houses, to make or unmake the political fortunes of candidates and legislators who may favor or oppose the beer traffic. They maintain a "literary bureau," to disseminate publications advocating moderate drinking; extolling the benefits sanitary and otherwise of beer; and to ply legislators, the press, and the public with false and misleading statements.

At the annual convention of the Beer Brewers' Association, held in Boston, May, 1892, it was reported that for this work they had a balance in the treasury of \$52,188.91. With this amount a good many beer documents can be printed and circulated.

These arrogant and autocratic brewers also teach insubordination to law wherever prohibition or any form of really stringent anti-liquor legislation is enacted. They combine to defend illegal liquor-sellers in court, and do all in their power to thwart and defy restrictive law. The Haddock murder in Iowa is a striking illustration of this spirit of lawlessness and violence against legal restraints. As in Chicago, the saloons are the headquarters of conspirators and anarchists.

The work before the friends of temperance is to arrest and destroy this beer domination. It is the most formidable single factor to be overcome in the contest for the utter annihilation of the liquor traffic, and as it is thus powerful because of a lack of enlightened public conscience on the fallacy of its claims, the first and indispensable thing is to disseminate light on the nature of beer, and the enormous evils resulting from beer-drinking to the public health and morals. The public must be shown that both brewery and distillery are evil, and both are harmful, because of the nature and the effects of the alcohol contained in the beverages manufactured in each. And inasmuch as it is the beer-saloon, especially the high-license and gilded beer-saloon, which is the pathway of moral ruin to countless victims, young and old, of both sexes, in all our large cities, and nine-tenths of the drunkards of to-day commenced on beer and light wines, if there is to be any discrimination in law, between intoxicants, in the name of outraged law and suffering humanity, place the heavier burden upon the brewery than the distillery. But, in the name of God, let us take no rest, and give the foe no rest, until both are swept from the land by constitutional prohibition, Federal and State.

